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MEDICAL.

# Cancer of the Tongue.

A Case Resembling That of Gen. Grant. Some ten years ago I had a scrofulous sore on my right hand which gave me great trouble, and under the old-time treatment healed up, but it had only been driven into the system by the use of potash and mercury, and in March, 1882, it broke out in my throat, and concentrated in what some of the doctors called cancer, eating through my cheek, destroying the roof of my mouth and upper lip, then attacked my tongue, palate and lower lip, destroying the palate and under lip entirely and half my tongue, eating out to the top of my left cheek bone and up to the left eye. I could not eat amy solid food, but subsisted on liquids, and my tongue was so far gone I could not talk. Such was my wretched, helpless condition the first of last October (1884), when my friends commenced giving me Swift's Specific. In less than a month the eating places stopped and healing commenced, and the fearful aperture in my cheek has been closed and firmly knitted together. A process of a new under lip is progressing finely, and the tongue, which was almost destroyed, is being recovered, and it seems that nature is supplying a new tongue. I can talk so that my friends can readily understand me, and can also cat solid food again. If any doubt these facts I would refer them to Hon. John H. Traylor, State Senator of this district, and to Dr. T. S. Bradfield, of La Grange, Ga. A Case Resembling That of Gen. Grant

MRS, MARY L. COMER. La Grange, Ga., May 14, 1885. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d st.

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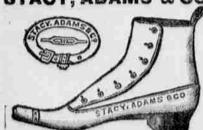
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# LYON AND JACKSON

THE NATURAL AND IDEAL SOL-DIERS OF THE LATE WAR.

Some Striking Parallels Between the Hero Who Fell at Wilson's Creek and the Grey Eagle of the Shenan-doah Valley-Men Whose Valor and Virtues Belong to No Section But to the Undivided Union.

Nathaniel Lyon of Connecticut and Thomas J. Jackson of Clarksburg, Va., were the puritanical soldiers of the late war. A deep religious conviction of patriotism actuated the hearts of these natural leaders, who never faltered in a plan once adopted, but struck the enemy with lightning force and rapidity, accomplishing by audacity what other generals failed in securing with time and numbers

Lyon was born in the year of 1819, graduated in 1841 at West Point and was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. on the 10th of August, 1861.

"Stonewall" Jackson was born in the year 1824, graduated at West Point in 1846 and received his death wound at the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, dying on Sunday, the 10th of that month Both of these military chieftains served as lieutenants in the Mexican war with as lieutenants in the Mexican war with Scott and Taylor, fought in the same battles for the stars and stripes and were promoted for marked gallantry. After the Mexican war Jackson resigned his commission and took a professorship in the Military Institute of Virginia at Lexington, where he taught until the shot on Sumpter aroused the nation to battle.

At the close of the Mexican war, Lyon went to California, served on the Indian

went to California, served on the Indian frontier with distinction, and afterwards, in the Kansas troubles, commanded at Fort Riley, taking a leading part in the bloody events that made Kansas a free

State.

In May, 1861, Lyon went to St. Louis and took charge of a handfull of United States regulars at the arsenal, and, while only a captain, soon rose to the position of brigadief-general and took command of the five or six thousand volunteers that Blair, Siegel, Fletcher, Cavender and other patriots had raised to counteract the militia that Governor Claiborne Jackson had assembled in camp at St. Louis with the evident intention of chaining Missouri to the charjot wheels of St. Louis with the evident intention of chaining Missouri to the chariot wheels of chaining Missouri to the chariot wheels of the Confederacy. Sterling Price and Governor Jackson had a consultation with General Lyon on the critical situ-ation existing between the State and na-tional authorities. The city officials of St. Louis insisted that Lyon should con-fine his military movements to the narrow precincts of the arsenal. Lyon replied that the troops of the United States had a right to march anywhere under the flag, and if any man, or body of men, attempted and if any man, or body of men, attempted

and if any man, or body of men, attempted to intercept their course, destruction and death would be the consequence.

On the 14th of May, 1861, while State and National authorities were haggling about policy and precedent, Lyon made a rapid march with his troops to Camp Jackson, located in the western part of the city, surrounded the State militia commanded by General Frost, and demanded an immediate surrender. There was nothing left to Frost but to fight or lay down his arms, and as the guns of the loyal troops were ready to belch forth a deadly salute, Frost wisely chose the part of discretion and gave up his seven hundred men and their munitions of war.

tions of war. The citizens of St. Louis were terribly excited over the unlooked-for dash of Lyon, and while the prisoners were being marched back to the arsenal some one in the surrounding mob threw stones at the German regiment, which replied with a murderous fire, killing and wounding a number of people. For forty-eight hours the city was in a wild state of revolution—"Home Guards" and "Minute Men" watching each other from street corners, dark alleys becoment cellars and strick watching each other from street corners, dark alleys, basement cellars and attic windows. This daring act of Lyon in capturing the State militia at Camp Jackson saved Missouri to the Union and drew at once the lines between loyal and disloyal citizens. Thus one brave spirit is the iron band to splice the timbers of a State or solidify the crumbling arches of a nation.

While Governor Jackson of Missouri was doing his best to drag the State into secession, Governor Fletcher of Virginia was not slow in organizing troops to sus-tain the Southern Confederacy and enlist the Old Dominion in the war against the

Thomas J. Jackson was the commander of the State militia under Governor Wise when the rugged fanatic of freedom, John Brown, was wounded, captured and hung at Harper's Ferry. The firing on the flag at Sumpter was but the echo of the scaffold thud at Harper's Ferry. Jackson offered his heart and hand to his native State, was commissioned a colonel and soon after became a brigadier-general of the Confederacy under the command of Beauregard and Johnson. The brigade of Jackson was felt at the first battle of Bull Run, and while McDowell, Sherman and Burnside attempted to break the gray lines at the celebrated "Stone Bridge" the rebel troops immediately under Jackson stood like a stone wall. Thomas J. Jackson was the commander

ke a stone wall. like a stone wall.

General Bee, a companion commander of Jackson, in cheering his men into the fight, called their attention in that direction and exclaimed: "Look at Jackson and his men! He stands like a stone-wall;" and from that eventful day to the present time, the hero of a hundred bat-tles has been known as "Stonewall"

During Jackson's life he was the mainstay of General Lee. In 1862 and 1863 he had an independent command and swept up and down the Shenandoah Valley like up and down the Shenandcah Valley like an eagle, pouncing upon his prey when least expected. At Winchester he dashed against old General Shields of Irish and Mexican memory, but for the first time in his career, was beaten back like an ocean-breaker on a rocky shore. He foiled and whipped in detail parts of the commands of McClellan, Fremont, Burnside, Banks and Miles, earthring, more than eleven of McClellan, Fremont, Burnside, Banks and Miles, capturing more than eleven thousand men from the latter at Harper's Ferry. The celerity of Jackson's movements over the passes of the Blue Ridge, through the luxuriant fields of the Shenandoah Valley, over the swollen streams and rolling hills of Maryland, bring to mind the active genius of the Great Napoleon, whether leading his soldiers on foot over the bridge of Lodi, or hurling his serried battallons against the foe at the rising sun of Austerlitz.

foot over the bridge of Lodi, or hurling his serried battalions against the foe at the rising sun of Austerlitz.

It was a common belief with the soldiers of Stonewall Jackson that his constant prayer and solemn sincerity assured victory on every field, and that the Almighty inspired their beloved commander. They never doubted a full supply of rations and clothing while any political generals were found in the Valley, and it was a source of amusement that certain Union officers acted as the commissariat for the half-starved and ragged Confederates. At Maivern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and down to the fatal night at Chancellors-ville, in May, 1803, when he received his death wound from an accidental shot, Jackson never faltered in his duty nor doubted the issue while he had a soldier to command. The same inflexible tortitude that signalized his conduct at Cherubusco and Chepultepec in fighting for his country actuated his soul in battling against it. Peter the Hermit and Marshal Ney were never inspired with more lofty courage or religious devotion to duty than Jackson evinced on the blood-stained battlefields of the late war. When dying at Guinea's Station, on the 10th of May, 1803, his wife told him the end of life was near. He replied, as his last words, "Very good, very good, all right," and thus as a child of destiny passed into the unknown.

The integrity and valor that characterized the life of Stonewall Jackson belong to American heroism, and although he fought for the disruption of the Union, his bravery and genins must be recognized in every land and clime where man battles

bravery and genius must be recognized in every land and clime where man battles

with man and dies for what each deems

with man and dies for what each deems right.

When Jackson's wound was reported Lee replied, "He is better off than I am. He lost his left arm, but I have lost my right." Stonewall Jackson bore the same relation to Lee that Ney held to Napoleon, and were it not for the accidental stations of the chiefs I am convinced that the lieutenants would have outshone the lustre of their superiors. It is thus unfortunate for a great man to be born under the shadow of one in a great office, for while the subordinate exercises wonderful the subordinate exercises wonderful genius his greatest deeds are obscured by the commanding General, and the glory that should shine out like a mid-day sun,

that should shine out like a mid-day sun, beams dimly like the evening star through the mists the great luminary has diffused. After the fall of Camp Jackson in Mis-souri, General Lyon took immediate com-mand of all the troops in St. Louis, re-placing General Harney, whose ago and in-action ill-suited him for the control of the desperate daily events occurring through desperate daily events occurring through the State.

Governor Jackson and General Price had begun hostilities in the centre of Mis-souri, and, as no time could be lost, Lyon issued his proclamation against the trea-sonable movements of the Confederates sonable movements of the Contederates and marched at once on Jefferson City, the capital of the State. He also sent a force to Southeast Missouri, where a handful of men under Colonel Thomas C. Fletcher turned aside the soldiers of Price at Potosi and prevented the capture of St. Louis.

Louis.

On the approach of Lyon to Jefferson City, the combined Confederates under Sterling Price retreated to Boonville, on the Missouri River, where a battle was fought on the 17th of June. 1861, resulting in a complete triumph for the Union troops. Lyon followed up his success, pushing the Confederates toward Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, defeating them again at Dug Springs. The enemy finally assembled at Wilson's Creek, about nine miles from Springfield, where Gennine miles from Springfield, where General Ben McCulloch made a junction with Price, massing a force of 24,000 men as against 5,000 under Lyon. The Confederates had a cavalry force alone of 6,000, while Lyon had only 500. Yet with this great difference in numbers, the worn-out condition of his volunteers, and the heartless and lealous conduct of superiors in condition of his volunteers, and the heart-less and jealous conduct of superiors in failing to re-enforce him, General Lyon called a council of war and determined not to retreat and give up all the blood-bought territory that had been recently gained, but to make a night march, attack the enemy at daybreak, and risk all that fight and fate might present. The deter-mination of Lyon to attack a force nearly five times his number was worthy the mination of Lyon to attack a force nearly flye times his number was worthy the bravery of Alexander or Napoleon, and were it not for his untimely death in leading the First lowa to a desperate charge, it is conceded on all sides that the Confederates would have been defeated and driven from the State. The fight at Wilson's Creek continued for nine hours with alternate success. Lyon divided his little army into two divisons, retaining about 4,000 himself, while Siegel with the remainder, and a battery of guns, made a detour from the main line of attack in order to strike the enemy on the flank and order to strike the enemy on the flank and rear, and then rejoin Lyon at a given point. But before Siegel was aware of his location and danger, the enemy drew him into ambush where he lost five of his six guns, and a number of his men were taken prisoners, and thus the German general was broken up and crippled during the remainder of the battle.

Lyon, however, kept up the fight on the Confederate lines with the most desperate resolve, receiving two wounds, while his horse was killed under him. Yet he mounted another and led his last charge,

mounted another and led his last charge, in the midst of which he was pierced through the breast with a rifle ball.

Major Sturgis of the regulars (late general commanding at the Soldiers' Home in Washington), by common consent, took charge of the troops after the death of Lyon and continued the fight until noon, driving the enemy from their camps and off the field. Knowing the superior number of the Confederates, Sturgis withdrew to his base of supplies at Springfield and turned over his command to General Siegel, who made a masterly retreat to Rolla gel, who made a masterly retreat to Rolla with all his stores and a quarter of a mil-

lion of dollars of Government money.

The death of Lyon threw a cloud of sorrow over the Union cause, and while his corpse was en route to his native Connecticut the people of great cities paid homage to his memory and the Congress nomage to his memory and the Congress of the United States passed resolutions of respect and regret, while eloquent culogiums were delivered in honor of the fallen hero. When the will of Lyon was opened by his executors, it was found that he left his money, more than \$30,000, to be described to the executors of the Union voted to the preservation of the Union, thus giving all, both life and fortune, for

thus giving all, both life and fortune, for the salvation of his flag and country.

Jackson and Lyon were deeply mourned by their friends, and in all human probability had these natural soldiers lived until the last shot at Appomattox, they would have been in supreme command of their respective armies. Jackson was mathematical, solemn and a strict believer in predestination. Lyon might have been the right arm of Oliver Cromwell, and while gifted with the military genius of Jackson, he combined state craft with his warlike talent, and was thoroughly conversant with the political philosophy of the Republic. These warriors had many elements in common. The Puritan of Connecticut had the solemnity of the Virginian. Lyon was direct and positive in clements in common. The Puritan of Connecticut had the solemnity of the Virginian. Lyon was direct and positive in his work. So was Jackson. The Yankee was spare and angular, with piercing, blueish-gray eyes. The Southern soldier looked the same. Lyon was studious. Jackson was contemplative. Lyon never doubted. Jackson was self-reliant. Lyon left West Point as Jackson entered the military school. They fought for the old flag in Mexico, but when the rebellion began they separated on the ideal of duty, yet fought as carnestly as when bleeding for the same banner. The early genius and death of Lyon gave genuine promise of his greatness, while the death of Jackson, nearly two years after, found him the right arm of the Confederacy and in the zenith of his glory. Lyon, with a regiment, would fight a division. Jackson, with a division, would fight a corps, and each could command an army.

While Lee and Longstreet, Grant and Sherman were taught wisdom from the rugged road of experience, Lyon and Jackson divined at once the motives of men, planned the attack, struck the blow, and, as a natural sequence, triumpher of where defeat perched on the banners of

men, planned the attack, struck the blow, and, as a natural sequence, triumphed where defeat perched on the banners of those who doubt.

The brain of the natural soldier is his battle-field. As the pawns, bishops, and knights are moved on the chess-board, he organizes brigades, divisions, and armies to checkmate his foe at some central point, and wins the victory, while his adversary hesitates on the field of slaughter.

The name and fame of Jackson and Lyon shall emblazon the military pages of this great Republic as long as honesty and valor are respected, and side by side through the coming ages these imperturbable ideal soldiers shall march in the van of the military heroes who have gone down to universal silence in the crash of battle.

Pence to Stonewall Jackson,
God bless brave Lyon too,
Sighs and tears we'll mingle
For the gray and for the blue—
And coming ages yet shall weave.
Fondly, fair, and true.
Garlands bright above the mounds
Where sleep the gray and blue.
John A. Joyce.
shington, June 24.

Washington, June 24. When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

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Clearing sale, \$10 suits. Eiseman Bros., 7 & E Clearing sale, summer clothes. Elseman BrosTHE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

the Provisions for Educating. Mr. William B. Powell, the recently appointed Superintendent of Public Schools. met the Commissioners yesterday and had quite a long talk on school matters. He expressed himself as favorably impressed by the provision made for citucation in this city. He was particularly pleased with the school buildings in this city, which he has known by reputation as equal to any in the country in point of comfort and everything that goes to make up first-class school accommodations. He said that he hoped that the schools would at least maintain their present standard as educational institutions.

He left to pay a visit to the Franklin met the Commissioners yesterday and had

educational institutions.

He left to pay a visit to the Franklin School building, and will to-day make a tour of some of the principal school buildings. He was eager for information concerning the schools, and will at once devote himself to posting up on the details of his constitution. of his new situation

The Story of a Foundling. One cold morning, about seven months ago, a private watchman in the northago, a private watchman in the north-western part of the city, in going his rounds, found upon the street a wee boy baby, only a few hours old and nearly dead from the cold. The babe had no clothes on, and the rugged man's heart was touched with pity. Picking up the infant he carried it to an old colored woman in the neighborhood, who washed, fed and warmed it. When his time came for going off duty he took the child, and, wrapping it in his warm overcoat, carried it to his home. The wife, who had several chil-dren, received it kindly, and her mother

The National Soldiers' Reumon and En-campment will be held in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, from June 28 to July 6, 1885. The event will embrace an en-6, 1885. The event will embrace an en-campment of representative organizations of the citizen soldiery of the Union, and detachments of troops from the various arms of the United States service. The command will be in charge of a military committee composed of the most eminent soldiers of the land; and numbers of prominent leaders of the late war will be present as guests. The programme em-braces all the features of actual camp ser-vice, the most important of which is a series of competitive drills, in which the crack military organizations of the sevcrack military organizations of the several States will contend for valuable prizes. There will also be parades, reviews and other interesting military maneuvers. The Fourth of July will be a particularly interesting day, and the ceremonies are ex-pected to be witnessed by the President and Cabinet, and other distinguished people. The beauty of the camp ground and its accessibility adds no little to the gen-eral interest in the affair.

tend, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets from June 26 to July 6, good to return until July 7, from all stations on its system to Philadelphia, at greatly reduced rates.

Death of Dr. Rives. room, at the Emmet House, yesterday. He was a son of the late John C. Rives of Congressional Globe, Dr. Poulton pronounced death to have been due to natural causes—probably rheumatism of the heart. He was born in Maryland and was about 26 years of area. He has two was about 26 years of age. He has two brothers living in this city-Franklin and

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home. The wife, who had several children, received it kindly, and her mother love proved sufficient to insure it a good home. The couple would not part with it. The child grew and was a beauty. He had large brown eyes and fair hair, and thrived wonderfully. If the inhuman mother had seen it she never could have forgiven herself for her cruelty. But recently, in spite of all their love and care, the babe was stricken with cholera infantum, and in a few hours died. The grief of the foster-parents knew no bounds. They mourned for it as their own, and gave it the best burial they could. The name of the heartless mother was never ascertained, and if it had been she never could have been allowed to claim the waif she so cruelly abandoned that cold winter morning.

Reduced Rates to National Encamp-ment, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to at-

Dr. John C. Rives was found dead in his

Wright Rives.

Burglar Alarms. J. H. Kuehling, 419 12th street northwest.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Lying-in Hospital last night finished the investigation of the charges preferred against Dr. Murphy, the resident physician. The charges were that he had neglected his patients, had diverted hospital supplies to use in his private practice and had been remiss in his general management. The conclusion was reached that the charges were without foundation, and resolutions expressing full confidence in Dr. Murphy were passed.

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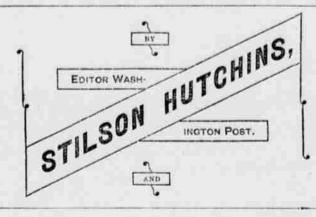
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invonati sleepers for Cicretand and St. Louis,
Pacific Express, 10 p. m. daily for Pittsburg
and the West, with through sleeper Harrisburg to Chicago.

BALTIMORE & POTOWAC RAILBOAD, BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAHLROAD,
For Eric, Canandaigun, Bochester, Buffalo, Niamara, 10 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with
Palace Cars Washington to Rochester.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven and Elmira, at
9:50 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
For New York and the East, 7:15, 8:30 and
11 a. m., 2, 4, 10 p. m. and 12:15 night. On
Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 2, 4, 10 p. m. and 12:15
night. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor
Cars 9:40 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
For Boston without change, 2 p. m. every day.
For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect
at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex,
affording direct transfer to Fulton street,
avoiding double ferriage across New York
city.

city.

Por Philadelphia, 7:15, 8:30 and 11 a.m., 2,
4, 6, 10 p. m. and 12:15 night. On Sunday,
8:30 a.m., 2, 4, 6, 10 p. m. and 12:15 night,
Limited Express, 9:40 a.m. daily, except 

dally, except Sunday. On Sunday 4 p. m.

ALEXANDRIA & FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY AND ALEXANDRIA & WASHINGTON RAILEDAD.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 9:25, 11:91 and 11:35
a. m., 2:95, 4:26, 4:45, 6:25, 8:05 and 11:37
p. m. On Sunday at 6, 9:25, 11:01 a. m.,
8:05 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6 and 11:01 a. m.,
8:05 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6 and 11:01 a.
m. daily and 4:45 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington 6:05
8, 10, 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:05, 3:23, 5:10, 7:05
and 11:35 p. m. and 12:10 midnight, except
Monday, On Sunday at 8 and 10:10 a. m.,
7:05 and 11:35 p. m. and 12:10 night.
Tickets and information at the office, northeast
corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania
avenue, and at the station, where orders can
be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences,
CHAS E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agont.

General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent. CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY LEAVE B. & P. DEPOT, SIXTH AND B STS.)

11:15 A. M.—For all way stations, Lexington Ky., Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, St Louis. Daily except Sunday. Through Ky. Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, St. Louis. Daily except Sunday. Through Parlor Car to White Sulphur Springs.

11 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Daily except Sunday.

5:45 P. M.—For Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, connecting for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; fast express daily; does not stop for local business; through Pullman service to Louisville and Cincinnati.

For tickets and information apply at C. & O. Railway office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue, under National Hotel; Va. Midland Railway office, 601 Pennsylvania avenue, and E. & P. Station.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent

General Manager. FRANK TRIGG, N. E. Passenger Agent. WASHINGTON, OHIO & WESTERN R. R.

C. W. SMITH.

On and after JUNE 14, 1885, trains will leave from and arrive at 6th and B sts. Depot as follows: Depot as follows:

Leave Washington 9 a. m. and 4:35 p. m., daily; arrive at Belmont Park 10:51 a. m. and 6:26 p. m.; Leesburg 11:91 a. m. and 6:36 p. m.; arrive at Round Hill at 11:43 a. m. and 7:18 p. m.

Returning, leave Round Hill 6:03 a. m. and 3:09 p. m.; pass Leesburg 6:42 a. m. and 3:46 p. m.; Belmont Park 6:54 a. m. and 3:58 p. m., and arrive at Washington at 8:35 a. m. and 5:40 p. m.

Special excursion rates and Sunday trains to Belmont Park. Monthly and commutation rates to all points.

S. M. BROPHY, Supt., Alexandria, E. J. LOCKWOOD, Pass. Agt., 507 Pa. ave. Washington.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY MAY 3 1885, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE Leave Washington from Station, corner New Jerses avenue and C street.

For Chicago, 10 a. m. and 10,10 p. m. daily. The 10 a. m. is a Fast Limited Express to Pittsburgh and Chicago arriving in Pittsburgh at 7,30 p. m., Chicago next morning at 8,55. No extra lare is charged on this train for fast time.

For Chichmatt Louisville and St. Louis dail at 3,50 p. m. and 10,10 p. m., with through coache and Palace Steeping Cars to above points without change, 3,30 p. m. train is a fast limited train to Cincinnati and St. Louis, arriving in Chichmat in ext morning at 7,45, St. Louis 6,39 p. m. No extra fare is charged on this train for fast time.

For Pittsburgh at 10 a. m., with Parlor Car, and 3,10 p. m. daily 10 Pittsburgh; Clevelsad and Detroit, with sleeping cars to Pittsburgh.

For Baltimore on week days. 5, 6, 10, 340, 7,30, 5,30 and 10,00 a. m., 12,10, 1,25, 3,15,45-minutetrain), 330, 430, 440, 540, 640, 7, 825 and 11 p. m.

For Baltimore on Sundays, 8,10, 7,30, 8,30 and 11 p. m.

For Baltimore on Sundays, 8,10, 7,30, 8,30 and 11 p. m.

For points on the Shenandoah Valley Raliroad and points South, 2,25 a. m. and 9,10 p. m. daily, 2,55 a. m. train mas Pullman Sleeper from Washington to New Orleans.

For Annapolia, 6,40 a. m. and 12,10 and 4,30 p. m., on Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 4,40 p. m.

For way stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5, 6,40, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 3,30, 4,40, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 3,30, 4,40, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 130, 140, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 130, 140, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 130, 140, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 130, 140, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 130, 140, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 130, 140, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 140, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 140, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 140, 7 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 8,30 a. m., 12,10, 130, 1 Leave Washington from Station, corner New Jersey avenue and Catreet.

From Lexington, 5.30 p. m, dally, except Sunday,
Brom Frederick and intermediate points, 5.25 s.
m, and \$1.5 p. m, dally; except Sunday,
Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 5.19,
6.30, 7.20, 9, 9.65 and 10.30 a. m., 12.15, 2.30, 5.4, 4.20,
5.6.20, 8, 9 and 11 p. m. On Sundays, 6.30, 7.20, 9 and
9.65 a. m., 1.30, 2.50, 4.20, 5.5, 6.30, 8, 9 and 11 p. m.
All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station, except 1.25, 3.15 and 6.40 p. m.
For further information apply at the Baltimore
& Ohlo ticket office—Washington Station, 619 and
1851 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteeath
street, where orders will be taken for baggage to
be checked and received at any point in the city,
B. DUNHAM,
Gen. Man, Baltimore.

G. P. A.

STEAMBOATS.

Dailly Line to Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. Steamers George Leary and Exceleior, commencing May 6, 1885.
One of these popular steamers will leave Seventh-street wharf DAILY, except SUNDAY, at 5:30 p. m. For particulars inquire at Company's office, 7th st. wharf. Telephone No. 745-3. W. P. WELCH, General Agent.

LOW FARES—
T FORTHESS MONROE AND NORFOLK.
FIRST-CLASS FARE, 41: ROUND TRIP, 41.25.
Steamer Jane MOSELEY Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 n.m.
Fassage and rooms secured at General Office,
Sixth-street wharf. Telephone call, 94.
POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.—Steamer
T1 (OMPSON Monday, Wednesday and Friday at
801
78. m.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE LOSEKAM, 1323 F Street N. W., Opp. the Ebbitt,

WASHINGTON, D. C. (The Clarendon, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.) C. LOSEKAM, Proprietor.

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WOODI COAL JOHNSON BROS.,

HARVES AND RAILROAD YARD
12th and Water Sts. S. W.
BRANCH YARDS AND OFFICES.
(Connected by Telephone.)

1202 F street northwest.
1515 Seventh street northwest.
1740 Pennsylvania ave. northwest.
1112 Ninth street northwest.
Gorner 3d and K streets northwest.
myl-lyr
my6-tr 221 Pennsylvania ave. bouthwest.